

## 200 OF the NATIVES of

724 order to employ them, if males, in their hardest labour, or, if females, either for wives or concubines; and sometimes the neighbouring villages went to war for quarrels that happened among the children; or for neglecting to invite each other to their entertainments.

726 Their wars are carried on more by stratagem than bravery; for they are such cowards that they will not openly attack any one unless forced by necessity: this is the more extraordinary, because no people seem to despise life more than they do, self-murder being here very frequent. Their manner of attacking is this: in the night-time they steal into the enemy's village, and surprise them, which may easily be done as they keep no watch; thus a small party may destroy a large village, as they have nothing more to do than to secure the mouth of a hut, and suffer no body to come out, which only one can do at a time; therefore whoever first attempts to escape is knocked down, or obliged to submit to be bound.

727 The male prisoners which they take, especially if they are men of any consequence, are treated with all manner of barbarity, such as burning, hewing them to pieces, tearing their entrails out when alive, and hanging them by the feet. This has been the fate of several *Russian* Cossacks during the disturbances of *Kamtschatka*; and these barbarities are exercised with great shew of triumph and rejoicing.

619 These private differences among themselves were very useful  
609 to the Cossacks in their conquest of the whole nation; for  
186 when the natives saw the latter attacking one village, so far were they from assisting their countrymen, that they rejoiced at their destruction, not considering that the same was to be their  
724 fate next.

R. In their wars with the Cossacks, they destroyed more by  
177 stratagem than by arms; for when the Cossacks came to any  
-72 village